

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 4, 1882.

VOl. IV.

With this issue we present the BULLETIN to our readers in an enlarged form and hope that it will meet with a similar hearty approval to that which has heretofore been accorded it. The paper was issued in the first place during the winter of 1880 and 1881, principally to supply the demand for telegraphic news which existed here during that time. The efforts of the proprietors in this direction received such encouragement that in the following winter the paper was issued again and in double its former size. Still receiving a good support it was decided to continue its publication during the summer just ended, and now, it having been in existence through three volumes, and all the time been supported by the public on its merits alone, another step forward has been taken and what was at first little more than an experiment has been made a permanent institution, in so far as newspapers can be made permanent. To this end a first class printing outfit of new material throughout has been procured, and from this time forward we hope to be able to turn out a sheet that will be alike creditable and profitable to the place and to ourselves.

Having increased space and sufficient material at our disposal we will be able to give fuller details than before of all interesting local matters, and no effort will be spared to secure every atom of information on such matters as may be available for publication. A special feature of the local news columns will be reliable weekly reports of the market prices of the staple articles of produce or trade in the district, with a statement of the condition of the supply and demand. Also a weekly meteorological report, compiled at the government observatory, which will enable parties here and elsewhere to compare on reliable data the climate of this region with that of other parts of the world. Believing that the progress of the town is dependent to a great extent upon the progress of the surrounding country all matters relating to the latter will receive our best attention. Heretofore on account of a lack of space we have not been able to give attention to the news from adjacent settlements which the importance of those settlements demanded, but from this time forward as great efforts will be made to secure news from these places as well as that from our distant parts of the territories, as to secure that of the town itself.

In the editorial columns the first consideration will be given to all matters of a local nature; but as a part of the North-West, a part of Canada, a part of the British empire and a part of the world (although an infinitesimal part of each) we shall speak of such matters as may be of interest to people here whether such matters be near or far away, and in all cases the simple truth, or what we believe to be the truth, will be told. On local questions we will do all in our power to aid the real advancement of the place—that is of the people who make the place. For any particular class or race, but at those who desire to advance themselves by their own honest endeavor in increasing the producing powers of the country, let that endeavor take what form it may so that it be an honest endeavor towards an honest end. On the other hand we shall use what powers of language we possess to denounce the advancement of any person or persons of whatever class he or they may be by any means that must of necessity result in loss or injury to any other person or persons. In politics we claim to be at once reform, conservative and radical. Reform inasmuch as we desire to see all abuses of sound principles reformed; conservative in that we believe that all good principles should be adhered to, and radical be-

cause we wish to see all principles which are radically wrong utterly uprooted. We desire to see Canada develop, advance and take a place among the greatest nations, but in order that this may come to pass the country must be united, not split into factions which hate each other more bitterly than they do outsiders. In order that the country may be united even handed justice must be dealt out. As long as one part is made to bear more than its share of the burdens of the whole, there can be no real union of feeling, and for this reason we oppose the principle by which the North-West is made to bear almost the whole of the burden of the building and running of the C.P.R., the larger proportion of the burden of the national policy, and to form through the instrumentality of colonization societies a bribery fund for the maintenance in power of one political party. These things are utterly wrong in principle and we feel justified in speaking of them with a bitterness proportionate to their iniquity. Believing that the settlement of the North-West is of the first importance to the whole of Canada, that those who settle on land in advance of survey almost invariably prove themselves to be the most desirable settlers, and that therefore whatever is against their interests is against the interests of the whole country, we will uphold the rights of these squatters at all times and against all comers to the best of our power, hoping, for a time, that the right will triumph. In regard to prohibition we have to say that the experiment in the North-West has proved to be an unquestioned and unquestionable success. The principle, applied as it has been by the mounted police, has proved to be all and more than all its most enthusiastic advocates ever claimed for it, and therefore we shall if ever the necessity arises advocate the continuance of the present liquor law.

We regret to say that we are at present unable to promise weekly telegraphic reports such as were formerly the principle feature of the BULLETIN. The part of the line between Humboldt and Selkirk has been abandoned, and the proposed line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt had not been commenced up to last accounts, so that it is altogether probable there will be no through telegraphic communication this winter. However, we have arranged with a correspondent in Winnipeg to have a despatch made up and sent to Humboldt by each mail, from whence it will be telegraphed here, and will arrive a week before the mail, provided always that the line west of Humboldt remains up. We have also arranged to have a supplementary despatch made up and telegraphed to Troy in time to catch the mail before it leaves that point. This course is not by any means satisfactory but is the best that can be done at present. As soon, however, as through communication is established we will keep our readers posted on the principle news of the world up to within a few hours of issue of each paper.

Our general news from the columns of other papers will be as carefully selected and of much greater quantity than heretofore, so that a subscriber to the BULLETIN will not be under the necessity of taking any other paper in order to keep informed on the news and questions of the day.

As many people in other places desire information regarding the North-West and have means of obtaining it, we shall be happy to answer any questions of general interest, relating to this or other parts of the country, in the columns of the paper to the best of our ability.

Although our paper has now been enlarged for the third time, it is still probably the smallest in the world. The reason we do not publish a larger sheet is because it would not benefit either ourselves or our subscribers to do so. The amount we save in ink, paper, type setting, press work, and extra cost of plant and material by publishing the small sheet enables us to spend more in the collection of news and thereby give better value for the money received than as if we only furnished our subscribers with waste paper. But as this paper has been obliged to pay its way as it went along, receiving no assistance except a hearty support from the general public, it has been necessary to keep the expenses down to the lowest point; by doing

this, however, we have been able to furnish a paper to the people of Edmonton, small it is true, but containing all the news, and having a feature not possessed by many papers either large or small. Throughout the Dominion, that of not being under the influence or control of any person, clique or party other than the proprietors and therefore able as well as willing to speak up for the public interest at all times and on all occasions.

Believing from our experience in the past that such a paper as we have issued meets the wishes of the people of Edmonton better than a larger, but less newsy or less independent paper could, we will continue in our present course, enlarging and improving as circumstances warrant, and always keeping at least abreast if not slightly ahead of the times.

THE EXHIBITION AGAIN.

A notice has been handed to us presumably for publication which reads as follows:—
"As it appears there is some misunderstanding about the award of prizes to Durban cows at the exhibition on the 15th ult. The first and second prizes were awarded to Mr. D. Maloney, for both of which he is awarded £150."

The above is signed W. Anderson, and the duplicate of it by Thos. Chittick, who with S. Cunningham, were judges on the class of animals mentioned. We had not intended to say anything more than has already been said about this in itself unimportant affair, but as it has been thrust before the public again by the party interested a few remarks on it may be in order, not for the sake of altering what has been done but to draw attention to what should be done in like cases in the future.

The facts of the case are these. In the class of Durban cows at the exhibition there were only three entries—two by D. Maloney and one by Jas. Launder. When the time came for the judges to decide on the merits of the cattle, after they had examined them for a few moments, Mr. Maloney, for reasons best known to himself, called the attention of the judges to the fact that he had pedigree for his cattle, which he produced, and claimed that as Launder was unable to produce a pedigree for his animal at the time that therefore it should be rated out of the class. A very unusual alteration then took place between Maloney and others who held that as long as the judges were satisfied from the points and general appearance of the animal that it was a Durban there was no necessity for a pedigree being shown. This discussion was put an end to by Mr. McCanley, one of the directors, who was in charge of that particular branch of the exhibition, ordering Maloney to cease interfering with the judges. They, after due consideration and with their eyes wide open handed the first prize ticket to Launder's son who was holding his father's animal and it was by him taken to the show's head and all viewed all the company. All this would lead anyone to suppose that the judges considered that the best animal, and that the subsequent awarding of the prize to Maloney must have been an afterthought.

While Maloney was probably right in his contention that unless a pedigree could be shown for an animal it could not rank as a thoroughbred, it is also true that by the ordinary rules of agricultural associations for his ungranted interference with the judges in the discharge of their office his exhibits should have been ruled out of competition altogether. When judges are once appointed they should be in no way open to interference by any one, and especially by an exhibitor, and after they have once made an award that award should not be altered by themselves or any one else. On the impartiality of the judges depends more than upon any other one thing the success of agricultural exhibitions and if interference of any kind is allowed when they are discharging their duties, or if alterations are made in their awards from any cause whatever, they will always be open to a suspicion of partiality very injurious to the success of the association, and which would be avoided by keeping strictly to the letter of the rules usually laid down.

Cool weather set in early last winter. Canada this fall, and a severe winter was expected

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C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

about four weeks ago I saw them; mother told me it was four weeks ago; she told me this morning.

Bleeker—By Bleeker—Saw this man Houston before; think I would have known him without the dog; could know him by his appearance.

A. Dawson, book-keeper by profession, was seen at the hotel. He had been in the traps left on the clutches, and was strongly of opinion that the same person wrote the letters found on Chittick which were known to be in his writing.

C. G. Jarvis adjourned until one o'clock.

In the afternoon D. S. McKay was examined as an expert and was strongly of opinion that the note found in the trunk was in Chittick's handwriting. W. Stiff was recalled and was asked whether he had ever given before A. Taylor, meteorological observer, testifies that on the night of the robbery the wind blew at an average rate of eleven miles per hour.

P. C. Deane, an attorney, was in the party that arrested prisoners; had prisoners in charge; heard Chittick say he was innocent of the charge; said he the letter that was found was the only thing he was scared of or thought of that night.

Mrs. Deane was recalled and showed a plan of the old camp ground near Gurneau's and also testified to the handwriting of the note found being identical with Chittick's.

C. G. Jarvis—Would not know the bills if I saw them, nor what bank they were on; they were all fives; had paid out some of the same kind of money to the men to the amount of about \$40; broke into the house of Mr. and Mrs. Deane and took out some money to the men; the money was in a roll, tied up with the bank string; got it at the Bank of Montreal; when in Winnipeg Chittick had money; told him he was spending too much money in the city; did not like to see him keep in the habit of sending Chittick from camp on messages; it was nothing extraordinary that he should be seen at Gurneau's; sent him searching for horses that morning; when he came back to camp in the morning he should have gone in a direction opposite from Gurneau's; he has had a right to go by Gurneau's; have sent him that way.

W. Fitzgerald, recalled, said that when they were starting out looking for horses that morning Chittick had said he would go in an easterly direction, which was not in the direction of Gurneau's; Houston was in camp when Chittick came along and when he returned between eleven o'clock and noon Houston threatened to seal him if he did not keep out of the cook tent.

The prisoners being asked what they had to say, having duly warned, replied that they were not guilty.

Col. Jarvis then addressed the bench on behalf of the prisoner Chittick. He contended that no evidence whatever had been adduced to show that the note was written by him except the alleged similarity between the handwriting of the note found on the trunk and that of Chittick. None of the witnesses would swear positively to it being written by the same hand, and therefore he considered that sufficient evidence had not been produced to warrant a conviction.

H. Bleeker, on behalf of the complainant, alluded to the fact of Chittick having attempted to conceal the fact that he was the man against Mr. Deane, to his getting up before Mr. Deane for the first time on the morning of the robbery; his not having alarmed Mr. Deane when he must have seen his horse and been aware that he was nervous when mentioned about the matter; his after intimacy with Houston; his being seen at the old camp ground in the latter's company when he should have been in camp during the night; the number of keys being found on him who arrested; the fact that the robbery must have taken place in the morning as the letter would have been blown away by the high wind which was blowing during the night; he had heard earlier that Mr. Chittick and Houston were up first; either one must have committed the robbery, and no matter which one did it the other must have known of the fact at or before the time of the robbery; he could give evidence to convict both the prisoners, but if the bench thought there was not enough against Houston he asked for a remand that he might have an opportunity for collecting further evidence.

Chittick was then committed to stand his trial at the sittings of the court to be held on the 15th of December, and Houston was remanded until Tuesday next, when, if no further evidence is produced, he will be liberated. No bail was offered for either of the men.

The public school which had been closed for some months on account of a teacher, was re-opened on the 1st of October last and since then has only been closed one day out of that of the agricultural exhibition. The highest attendance on any one day was 25, the mean figure the average attendance 16. Harvesting and other work has interfered somewhat with the attendance of the larger pupils and bad weather with that of the younger ones.

COMMERCIAL.

Business in all its branches has been very good for some time back; in fact the demand has exceeded the supply in almost everything; the most valuable goods have been brought in for traders up to the present time this season as in either of the past two seasons. The result of this is that most of the traders expected that the steamer season would be a success and at the same that the country required and demanded more goods than could be obtained on getting their goods in this way, but all were more or less disappointed. Very few freighters were engaged last spring and autumn; those who had not been engaged to bring freight back found it more profitable to sell their ponies and carts to surveyors and immigrants coming west than to freight and accordingly sold out and found themselves unable to return the timber regions of the North, the situation is dry and profitless and has been chosen for its superior advantages by an experienced government officer as the best and most practicable crossing for a railroad on the North Saskatchewan.

All information given and correspondence solicited by the proprietor, as above.

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